# Alaska Tribal Health System Oral Health

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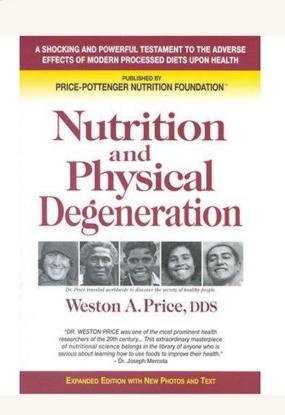


### History of Oral Health In Alaska Native Populations



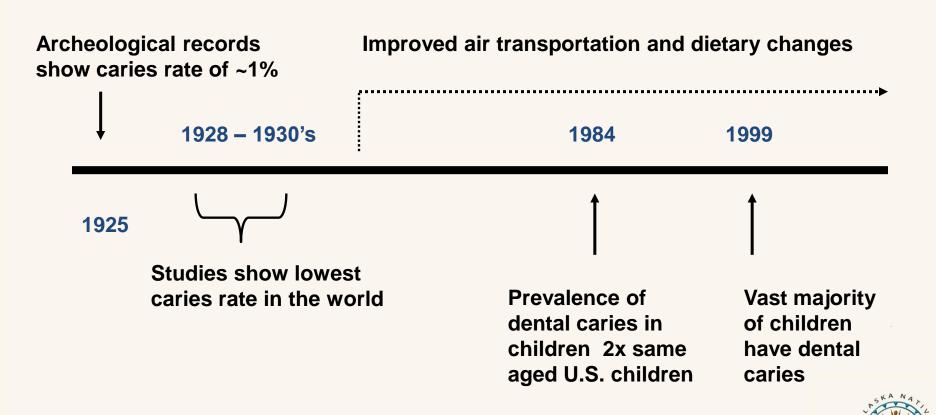
Weston A. Price

Price, WA. 1939. *Nutrition and Physical Degeneration*. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. Lemon Grove, CA.





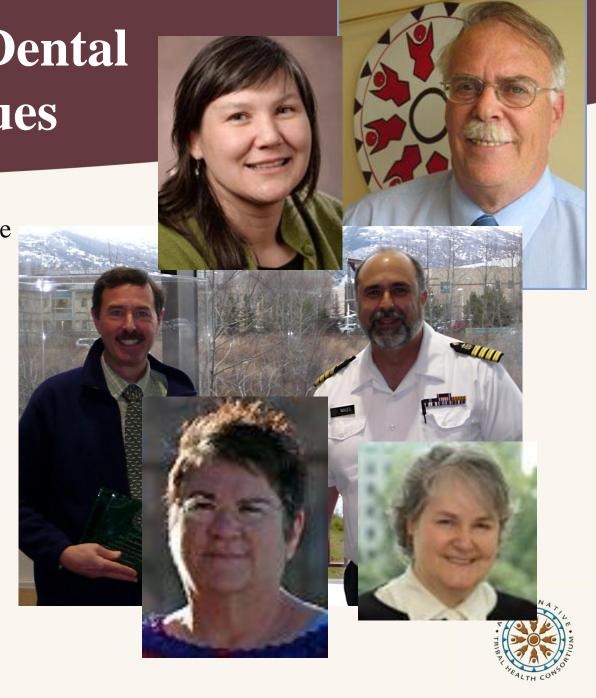
### History of Dental Caries in Alaska Native People



Rural Alaska Dental Workforce Issues

AN children dental disease rates

- 2.5 times national average
- OR pediatric cases
- Vacancies and annual turnover
- 120,000Alaska Native people
  - 85,000 people
  - 200 villages
  - Few roads



### Medicaid Case Study A-A case for Fluoridation (& workforce expansion)

- 17 of 21 4-6 year olds (81%) underwent oral surgery under general anesthesia between 2004-2006\*
- Average cost \$7,433\*
- Water fluoridation would have prevented 10 reconstructive procedures and saved \$74,330 in treatment costs\*
- Workforce expansion could catch early and treat close to home
  - Worse case scenario= \$2,500



Early Childhood Caries (ECC)- often referred to OR due to the amount of work and patient behavior



\*ANTHC Dept. of Environmental Health and Engineering work and patient behavior

### Medicaid Case Study B

54 of 122 3-8 year olds (44%) underwent oral surgery under general anesthesia between 2004-2006

Average cost \$6,891

Water fluoridation would have prevented 32 reconstructive procedures and saved \$220,512 in treatment costs



OR dental set-up



#### Oral Health Needs of AK THS

- Effective prevention efforts
- Culturally competent care
- Basic restorative services
- Locally provided
- Meeting our needs intelligently will lead to efficiencies



Trisha Patton, DHAT student, taking x-rays on patient



#### **Dental Health Aides**



- 4 new types of providers
- Designed to work as part of the health care system
- Supervised by licensed dentists
- 100% FMAP when AN seen in our tribal system
  - Prevention will decrease the need for referrals to private sector.

Chelsea Shoemaker, Bonnie Johnson, Corrina Cadzow, DHAT students Providing fluoride varnish treatment for a Head Start student.



# Dental Health Aide Initiative of the CHAP

- Primary DHA (2 week modules)
  - Disease prevention educators
  - RWJF Pilot
- Expanded function DHA( 2 wk.)
  - Restorations, cleanings, temporary fillings
- DHA Hygienist (by credential)
  - Local anesthesia
- Therapist (2 year, full time)
  - Prevention and limited scope of dental services



Alison Kaganak, DHAT
Student, providing knee-toknee infant oral exam



# A new paradigm for dental disease prevention\*

#### Our primary goals:

- 1. Develop trusting relationships with Native patients.
- 2. Encourage them to return to clinics regularly.
- 3. Overcome fear and avoidance.

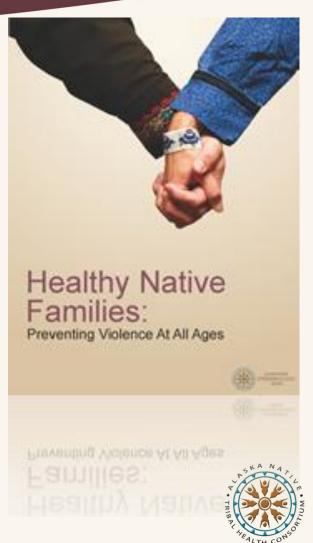
This means more attention to the person/community than to the tooth.

\*UW Dental Fears Clinic inspired

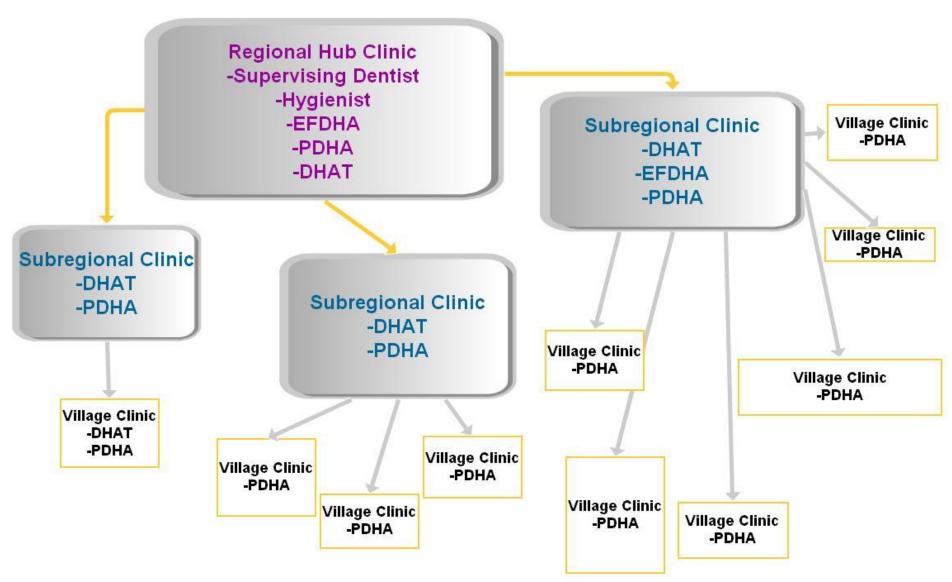


# Professional Role Development: Healing the Healer

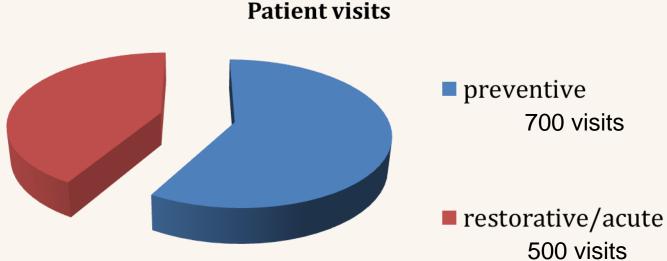
- Students from "at risk" populations going to work with "at risk" populations
  - Need tools to succeed
- Constant emphasis on wellness
  - Weave social skills and behavioral work into all aspects of curriculum
- Bring in outside professionals
  - PTSD, Alcohol and substance abuse, DV, sexual abuse, neglect
  - Teaching boundary skills, role modeling



### Dentist lead team-Integrated With Medical



## Survey of AK Tribal Dental Directors



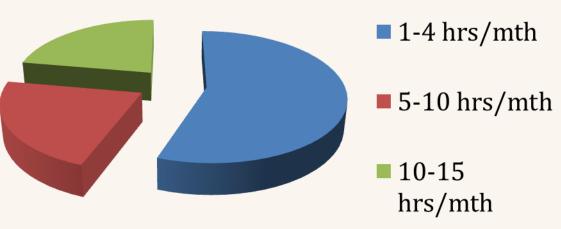
Each DHAT team on average, provides care to 830 patients during approximately 1200 patient encounters (or visits) each year.



## Survey of AK Tribal Dental Directors

"put down the hand instruments" and provide community education on healthy behaviors and dental care.

#### **Patient education**



55% spend 1-4 hours per month; 22% spend 5-10 hours 22% spend 10-15 hours per month on education.



## Investment with positive economic return

Tribal Investment: \$70,000 DHAT student support and tuition.

8-12 months after they start working following graduation, investment will be paid off by revenue generated by billing for DHAT services.

Depends on Medicaid encounter rates.

Scott and Co. Consulting, 2011



Ben Stewart, DHAT Student, practicing on mannequin



## Tribal revenue as reported by dental directors with DHAT

The net annual revenue stream generated by the employer is \$125,000-\$245,000 after costs (DHAT and dental assistant salary, benefits, travel, supplies, and other costs) with savings of ~\$40,000 in avoided travel costs to receive dental care

#### Community Economic Engine:

19 DHATs generate 76 jobs (dental assistants, training program faculty, management, staff) with half of these jobs and the related \$9m economic activity in rural Alaska



### **Improved Access and Quality**

- 40,000 people in rural AK now have direct access to care
- 58 new dental providers
  - 24 PDHA
  - 8 EFDHA
  - 1 DHAH
  - 25 DHAT
- Living and working where there have never been dentists before
- Continuity of care
  - Higher level of care



Aurora Johnson, DHAT- Unalakleet in NZ DT educational program

### DHAT Educational Program Students 2 Years Post High School



# **American Academy of Dental Therapy**



### Minnesota Dental Therapy-Struggle and Compromise

- First state to change practice act
- Grass roots campaign Vs.
   MDA
- DT and ADT



Stephanie Woods, DHAT, with MN Dental Therapists



### The National Dental Workforce-Lots more Struggle and Compromise

#### Dentists shortage Vs. Misdistribution?

- New dental schools
- Incentives to practice in underserved
- Underserved areas still exist

### 20 other states seriously working on DT legislation

- WKKF- WA, VT, KY, KS, NM
- PEW- ME, CA, CT, MI

#### Practice will vary

- Costs to educate
- Scope of practice
- Employment arrangements
- Multiple practice settings



Will this office utilize DT in the future? How about your community health center?



## Impact of Federal Actions on Alaska THS

- Sequester = IHS budget reduced 5%, or \$220 million
  - In FY2013= 9% cut for remainder year
- ACA benefits for Al/ANs are only available to members of federally-recognized tribes- difficult for some current beneficiaries
  - · Asking for a grace period
- Federally-facilitated exchange (FFE) would not have the ability to aggregate payments for tribes who wanted to make premium payments for American Indians and Alaska Natives (Al/AN) they serve

\*Federal Legislative Report
ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

Gerald Moses, Senior Federal Liaison, (202)716-8073, gmoses@anthc.org March 4, 2013



#### Sustainability Issues





- Severe underfunding of the Indian Health System results in layoffs & reduction in services:
  - Funded at 50-60% of Level of Need



#### **Alaska Sanitation Facts**

• 24% of all rural Native homes do not have adequate sanitation facilities

• \$800M+ unmet need in Alaska





"Honey Bucket" dump

### **Sanitation Funding**

- Downward trend
- All sources (national tribal allocations, Alaska specific appropriations, and required state match)
  - declined by over \$49M between FYs 2004-2011



**Drinkable drinking water** will also give us a fighting chance against sugar sweetened beverages (SSB) **Community water fluoridation** requires adequate facilities and trained personnel.



#### **Cost Containment**

- Delivery of care close to home
- Alternative workforce models
- Effective prevention
- Community water improvements- Fluoride, Drinking (SSB)
- Recruitment and retention of dental providers
- Decreasing OR dental visits





#### **DHAT Educational Program**

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Sarah Shoffstall-Cone, DDS 907-729-5607

DHAT training is ANTHCsmile on Facebook and twitter



Chris Evan, DHAT Student, education for Head Start kids

website: <a href="http://anthc.org/chs/chap/dhs/">http://anthc.org/chs/chap/dhs/</a>